REGISTERED No. 79—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,681.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
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One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Correspondence: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. A. Hayward, R.N.R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.

September 1873.		September 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Tuticorin	26
,, Ratnagherry	19	,, Colombo	27
,, Vingorla	19	,, Galle	28
,, Goa	20		Oct.
,, Carwar	20	,, Negapatam	1
,, Mangalore	21	,, Madras	3
,, Cannanore	22	,, Coconada	5
,, Tellicherry	22	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Calicut	23	,, Bimlipatam	6
,, Beypore	23	,, Gopanlpore	7
,, Cochin	24	,, False Point	8
,, Allepy	24	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

Sept. 1873.		Oct. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSREH	15
,, Kurrachee	30	,, Fao	17
,, Gundur ..... Oct.	1	,, Bushire	17
,, Muscat	3	,, Bahrein	17
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Linga	22
,, Linga	7	,, Bunder Abbas	24
,, Bushire	9	,, Muscat	26
,, Koweit	11	,, Gundur	28
,, Fao	11	,, Kurrachee	31
,, Mahomerah	11		Nov.
Arrive BUSREH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	3

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE 340 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Betts, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26 h September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurmutur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurmutur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 36, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,030 Tons, 250 H. P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on the 18th September. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£33 5	£23 0	£14 0
To Suez	£32 0	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 12th August 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Crown" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except easy, bear this mark upon their Heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Stock for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 19th September, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 Tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 22nd September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORIENTAL (1,046 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain W. Fentiman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of optiums, the officer's receipt for which is to be delivered to the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 19th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th September 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25 South'pt'n to Calcutta		Oct. 30 South'pt'n to Bombay	
Oct. 2 ,, to Bombay		Nov. 6 ,, to Calcutta	
,, 16 ,, to Calcutta		,, 13 ,, to Bombay	
,, 23 ,, to Bombay		,, 20 ,, to Calcutta	
		,, 27 ,, to Bombay	
		Dec. 4 ,, to Calcutta	

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

ROWLAND and CO.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

3 Cases Silk Border Dhoties.	
1 ,, White Str pe Dhoties.	
5 ,, Colored Prints.	
15 ,, Deg Biscuits.	
20 ,, Sherry, No. 1, 2 and 3.	
15 ,, Cut Glassware.	

On account of the concerned—

25 Cases each 3 dozen quarts Guinness' Stout.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property in Khoja Mohalla or Chumbarwada Row.

On FRIDAY, the 26th day of September next, instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. RAWJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosein and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Simpson Samuel Dewkar, the following valuable property in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th July 1871 : All that piece of land or ground containing by admeasurement 19 square yards registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 955, 957, 957 and 958 together with the dwelling-house standing thereon assessed under No. 6 and situate on the south side of Chumbarwada Row in the sub-district of without the Fort of Bombay and bounded on the east by the gully and house of Allowjee Essejee Avaskar and Salmon Sesajee Avaskar, on the west by the gully and houses of Alloola Peerce, Palanjee Yacoob and Hosseinbhaee respectively, on the north by a public road called Chumbarwada Row, and on the south by the gully and house of Abrahoo Sulliman Commeriker by Trade. For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Solicitors for the Mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

Bombay, 15th September 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER. No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties, by order of Custoor Sails, Gumna Sails, Nowla Sails, and Motee Hazie, trading under the name of Sails Dowla, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagees, Raghonath Soonderjee and Raghoba Bhaiseet, in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale in that behalf reserved to them.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned five lots of valuable landed properties as follows :—

Lot No. 1.

On THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises. All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendaree ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Coppersmith Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Raghonath Soonderjee and Raghoba Bhaiseet and the r tenants, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 4, containing by admeasurement 163 square yards be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the house of Soomarchan Mahomel, on the west by the property of Beg Mahomed Abdool Raheeman, on the north by the house or range of the said Raghonath Soonderjee and Raghoba Bhaiseet, and on the south by the Coppersmith Street.

Lot No. 2.

Also on the same day at 5 o'clock P. M. on the premises :

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, or range erected, built and standing thereon, situate lying and being in the island of Bombay, on the south side of Coppersmith Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Raghonath Soonderjee and Raghoba Bhaiseet and their tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 81, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 41, containing by admeasurement 162 8-9 square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east and north by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the property of Beg Mahomed Abdool Raheeman, and on the south by the house of the said Raghonath Soonderjee and Raghoba Bhaiseet.

Lot No. 3.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises. All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendaree ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the south side of Coppersmith Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Raghonath Soonderjee and Raghoba Bhaiseet and their tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 103, containing by admeasurement 15 feet in breadth and 60 feet in length, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the house of Sally Mahomed Khan Mahomed, on the west by the house of Ally Ahmed, on the north by the Coppersmith Street, and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

Lot No. 4.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises. All that piece or parcel of land or government ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Coombarwada Street, in the island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Raghonath Soonderjee and Raghoba Bhaiseet and their tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1878, and so assed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 29, containing by admeasurement 138 3-9 square yards, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Coombarwada Street, on north by the house of Dhanoo Cannobo, and on the south by the house of Mahadoo Vu garra.

Lot No. 5.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground and Oart, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in island of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Mahim, Dadha in the sub-district of Mazagon, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Raghonath Soonderjee and Raghoba Bhaiseet and their tenants, registered in the bo ks of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 158, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. —containing by admeasurement 2,693 square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and bounded as follows :—that is t say, on the east by the Oart of Jo zee Adray Kytan, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the Portuguese Church Road, and on the south by the Oart of Moroba Maistry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light English-built Malvern Dog-cart with lamps, by Wind-sor, Long Acre, London, with set of nearly new plated mounted harness.

Also,

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham with lamps and shafts, by J. Henderson.

Ditto. Self-driving Phaeton.

A First-rate English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps, by William Cole, London.

A Second-hand Palanquin Office Shigram, with lamps.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light boat-shaped small four-seated Open Carriage with lamps.

HARNESSES.

A few sets of new double stares brass and plated mounted Buggy and Dog-cart Harnesses with round reins.

A few very handsome large real marble Figures with Domes.

A fifteen days marble Time-piece.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built small Miniature Brougham, with Chestnut Fast-trotting Arab Horse and Harness. The above to be seen on a day's previous notice to the Undersigned.

The Property of another Gentleman.

A second-hand light Palanquin Shigram, Price Rs. 250, to be seen on half hours' notice.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 15th September 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIECE GOODS, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1 p.m., by order of the Official Assignee, In the Kesowram Sappoo, sundry ornaments, writing table, easy chair, tosies, &c., &c.

Also, the effects of a Native Firm proceeding to Up-country, consisting of household furniture, comprising sofas, chairs, benches, chandeliers, argand and globe lamps, pier looking and dressing glasses, clocks, pictures, piano, teapoy, &c., and sale at 3 p.m., grey bleached and coloured piece goods, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the directions contained in the decretal order made by High Court of Bombay bearing date the 28th day of April 1873, in Suit No. 15 of 1866 wherein Luckambhai, widow of Trustonath Morojee is Plaintiff, and Gunput Morojee, Narayen Morojee and Satyabhamabai widow of the late Veneyek Morojee are Defendants, the following immoveable properties will be put up for sale in three lots by public auction on Monday the 6th, Tuesday the 7th, and Wednesday the 8th of October next respectively at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day on the respective premises by Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co., Auctioneers.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the above named plaintiff and defendants or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Forbes street within the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 726 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Burjorjee Ruttonjee Cooper, on the west by the Back house Lane, on the north by the Forbes street, and on the south by a passage, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Nos. 2723 and 26, and which said houses were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 6, 7, 8, and now Nos. 10, 11, 12, and together with the said piece of land were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mr. Byramjee Muncherjee and other tenents.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and defendants or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or part of three wheels called Rauhill with several buildings, stables and sheds thereon, standing, situate at Girgaum, or now called Breach Candy in the Island of the Fort in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar containing by admeasurement 17,841 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Pandoorang or the range or chawl of bail cottages belonging to Jugmohan Jewanjee, on or towards the west by the house of the late Wassoodew Wyscoonathjee and Mahadew Wyscoonathjee, and a vera other houses belonging to the different persons, on or towards the north by the house of Govind Jewanjee, and on or towards the south by the Navewady, which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 1 of Pension and tax, whose said buildings, stables, and sheds are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 573, 5 4, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, and together with the said piece of ground were formerly and are now in the occupation of Bhawoo Treebuck and other tenents.

Lot No. 3.

All the estate and interest of the above named plaintiff and defendants or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or part with the messuage tenements or dwelling house and hereditaments situate at Dadur at or near the Railway Station or Mahim road in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 6,832 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a batty field of Dossabhoy Eduljee, on the west by an oart of Dharsey Hingsaly, deceased, on the north by a Battyfield of Bramoo Cowlakeje, and on the south by the Mahim road, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 361 of Pension and tax and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 392 standing in the name of Abundoo Zoobs and together with the said piece of ground were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Gunput Morojee and Narayen Morojee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Framroor Pandoorang, Attorney for the plaintiff, Luckshmibai widow, at his office No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort, Mr. Janardhan Go al Attorney for the Defendant Gunput Morojee, at his Office No. 11, Oak lane, Messrs. Dalias and Lynch, Attorney for the defendant, Narayen Morojee at their office, No. 5, Church Gate Street, and Messrs. Remington, Hoos, and Langley Attorney for the defendant Satyabhamabai, widow, at their office No. 5, Apollo Street.

(Sd.) SHAMROW PANDOORUNG.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th September 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINLOCH'S WINES, &c.

The following Importations will illustrate the very high character of these WINES :—

		Rs. a.
SHERRY—Reform	Per Dozen	15 0
Virgin, Dry	,,	17 0
Diamond	,,	21 0
Amontilado	,,	26 0
All the above are excellent.		
PORT—Double Diamond, (Invalids)	,,	22 0
Do. Do. Do. Pints	,,	12 0
CLARET—Medoc, Superior	,,	12 0
CATALAN—Whi e	,,	14 0
Red, (Invalids)	,,	14 0
(These Cata'ans are now in extensive use.)		
HOCK—Niersteiner	,,	17 0
Audesheim	,,	22 0
CHABLIS	,,	18 0
MOSELLE, SPARKLING, Quarts	,,	20 0
Do. Do. Pints	,,	15 8
BRANDY—Royal	,,	19 0
Three Star	,,	27 0

AGENTS:

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

AERATED WATERS.

Messrs. D. S KEMP & Co. beg to invite attention to their incomparable Aerated Beverages. They believe that their eminence as Manufacturers of Aerated Waters has hitherto been fully maintained; and their Customers may rest assured that no expense or efforts will be spared to keep the manufacture in all its departments fully abreast of modern invention.

They beg especially to state (and this they guarantee) that HAND POWER only is employed in the manufacture. From this no considerations of cheapness will induce them to deviate.

The following features characterize the Beverages :—

PURE WATER, PURE GAS, POWERFUL PRESSURE.

The Alkaline Ingredients are carefully adjusted. The Syrups and Essences are made under critical supervision.

		Rs.
SODA WATER	per doz. Rs.	0 12
LEMONADE	,,	1 0
TONIC WATER (KEMP'S OWN)	,,	1 0
GINGERADE	,,	1 0
AERATED WATER (EAU GAZEUSE)	,,	0 12
LITHIA WATER	,,	1 0
MEDICINAL SODA WATER	,,	1 8
BOTTLES FOR ABOVE charged extra.	,,	1 0
	,,	2 0

Other Aerated Beverages made to order.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

		Rs.
MARCOBRUNNER	per doz. quarts	35
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,, ,,	31
Ditto.	,, pints	17
RAUENTHALER	,, quarts	24
RUDESHEIMER	,, ,,	22
Ditto.	,, pints	12
NIER-STEINER	,, quarts	20
BODENHEIMER	,, ,,	16
OPPENHEIMER	,, ,,	20
GERSENHEIMER	,, ,,	18
Ditto.	,, pints	10
RIESLING	,, quarts	15

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozens.

15 ,, 10 ,,

FOR CONSUMPTION IN HOT CLIMATES NO OTHER WINES CAN SURPASS, AND VERY FEW CAN EQUAL, GERMAN WINES.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

A VERY SUPERIOR WINE.

		Rs.
Pints	per doz.	15

CLARET.

BY TH. BICHE LATOUR, BORDEAUX.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz. quarts	18
Ditto ditto ditto	,, pints	10
PAUILLAC, superior quality	,, quarts	12
Ditto ditto ditto	,, pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	,, quarts	16
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	,, ,,	21

BURGUNDIES,

By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1862	per doz. quarts	48
POMMARD	,, ,,	24
SAVIGNY	,, ,,	20
BEAUNE	,, ,,	16
CHABLIS	,, ,,	18

CHAMPAGNE.

		Rs.
GRAND VIN DE CABINET, a very superior Dry Wine	per doz. pints	21
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vanlaw Freres	,, quarts	20
Ditto ditto ditto	,, pints	16

The BICHE-LATOUR'S

CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

		Rs.
COGNAC VIEUX, A-1 White Label	per doz.	21
Ditto. ,, Green Label	,, ,,	24

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES BY TAKING LARGE QUANTITIES.

PORT WINE AND SHERRY.

		Rs.
PORT WINE, old, full-bodied	per doz	24
SHERRY, very Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son.	,,	25
Do. Stout, ilach.—Red Seal	,,	27
Do. Extra fine, Dry—Yellow Seal	,,	30
Do. Xeres by direct importation	,,	18

GUINNESS' STOUT, BY SPARKES AND MOLINE.

BASS' PALE ALE, BOTTLED BY STONE and CO., AND J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Doubts having been expressed by some Newspaper Correspondents as to the adequacy of the Positive Rates to cover Indian Risks, the question has been submitted by the Head Office at London to Dr. Mouat, late Inspector-General of Hospitals in India, and the following telegram, received from England, gives his opinion :—

"Dr. Mouat considers Rates quite sufficient for India. Report sent."

GADDUM & Co.,

Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

This Report has been received and will shortly be circulated.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

This Company is prepared to grant Endowment Assurances on the Positive System, with participation in Profits. The amounts thus assured are payable to the Assurant at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age.

Positive Promissory Notes are given in the same manner as with Positive Life Assurance Policies, and the Premiums may be paid up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 Yearly Payments.

These Endowment Assurances afford an excellent opportunity for providing for old age, as the rates are calculated from 20 to 60 years of age, so that if a person at 59 wished to possess the sum of Rs. 1,000 at 65, he could effect his purpose by making 5 annual payments—a person at 55 desirous of possessing the same amount at 65, could extend his payments over 10 years—a person at 50 over 15 years—a person at 45 over 20 years—a person at 40 over 25 years—and a person at 35 would be enabled to extend his payments over 30 years.—Endowment Assurers from 20 to 35 can pay up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 years, and obtain the amount assured at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age according to the rate of premium paid. Endowment Assurers can also elect to pay their premiums Yearly, Half-yearly, or Quarterly.

All particulars relative to rates, &c., can be had on application to

GADDUM & Co.,

Agents for Bombay.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, 9th July 1873.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Agents :

Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

Bombay Office :

TREACHER'S BUILDING.

POSITIVE WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.

The rates charged by this Office apply to all professions or employments, and cover residences in any part of the World. These rates give the Company for all ages an average of fully Five Per Cent. on the sum assured, and which is amply sufficient to protect the office from loss even if no other than Indian business were undertaken, but inasmuch as such business forms only a small proportion of what is being done, the Company's operations having been first commenced in the United Kingdom, and being now in course of extension to Canada, Australia, &c., the rates will, taken as a whole, yield a very handsome profit, the one uniform charge being applicable to residence in any country, and it being intended that, in as short a space of time as possible, the Company shall be represented in every part of the World.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Limited.

CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

SUBSCRIBED	1st issue at par	£100,000
	2nd do. at 5s. prem	£125,0 0
	3rd do. at 10s. prem	£50,000
		£284,0 0

About £35,000 premiums on Shares (or three and a half lakhs of rupees) being available for the maintenance and extension of the Company's business.

The amount assured to date in England is upwards of 400,000, and the Indian business shows upwards of £160,000 assured in less than 7 months.

HEAD OFFICE:

LONDON, 53, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.

With Branches at Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Middlesborough, Chester, Belfast, Glasgow, &c.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors :

The Hon. J. K. BYTHELL (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.)
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Esq. (Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.)
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)

Trustee :—OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY :

W. LOUDON, Esq.

Bankers :

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Solicitors :

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Medical Examiner :

SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon,

who will examine applicants for assurances at his residence daily (Sundays excepted) from 9.30 to 11 A.M., and elsewhere by preconcerted arrangement.

Agents :

Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

TREACHER'S BUILDING.

NATIVE LIVES INSURED FOR SHORT TERMS, FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS, OR FOR LIFE.

WHOLE WORLD POLICIES :

UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF PREMIUMS, AND LAPSED POLIC

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

No alteration in sterling rates, and hardly any business to note.

Government Securities are still at nominally the same prices, but there are few buyers, and those only for small amounts.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight .....1s. 10 13/16d. to ⅞d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 1/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight .....1s. 10 4/16d. to 10/32
Credit, do. .....1s. 10 13/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10⅞d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 11d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅛ to 5/16.
Do demand 100⅛

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do, demand 99 15/16

On Chinn House Bills, 60 days' sight, 222½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 110½
Four & half per cent. ..... 106 3/8 to ½
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... 103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bill ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ..... Rs. 10-0 0
Carolus 200
Mexican Dollars 202
Five-Franc Pieces 223½
Bar Silver ..... 59¾ to 59¾
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ..... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

London { Cotton / Cases / Seeds } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. nominal / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. nomi al. / Myrabolams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bills ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £2 0s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Venice ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £3 ,,s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d. / Cotton ..... £2 7s. 0d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 per ton. / ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

MARKET for Spinning, Bank of Bombay, and Colaba Land shares closed quiet, but steady. Some inquiry for Broach Mill shares at quoted rates.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per share.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
40,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New ..	752½ xd
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	265 xd
8,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	3½p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	126
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9 0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	10 9 12	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	8 10 12	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	19 6 9 1	d.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,415 xd
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Freer Land & Pier Co. Ld.	84
750	2,000	2,000	25p.a.	Mazagon Land	790
20,000	1, 0	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	405

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

627	1,250	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,465
560	2,500	all	140	Alliance Spinning	2,660 xd
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownaggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	90	Bombay United	1,180 xd
1,500	150	150	25	Broach Mills	245
2,500	2,000	all	50p.a	Dharumsey Spinning	1,500xd
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	3,275
700	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,170
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,350
900	1,000	a	40 p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,265
800	2,500	all	150p.a	Oriental	3,115
400	2,500	400	216p.a	Royal	2,300
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,350

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

152	5,000	2,350	160 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,850
300	2,000	1,100	150p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	885
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,000
200	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,175
200	500	all	50 p.a	Do New.....	270
300	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,880	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.....	4,500
350	2,000	all	250p.a.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	300 "	Fort Press Co.....	5,000
200	2,000	1,200	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	675
200	1,000	all	70 p.a.	Fremel Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,000
250	5,000	1,562	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co	940
200	400	350	425 p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	665
120	2,500	all	125 p.a.	Princeof Wales Press.....	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Samoon's Press Co.....	600
400	850	750	135 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.....	520
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
180	850	all	8 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	935

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	18	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,400
1,000	50	11	4½ p.c.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	100
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.....	102
1,000	50	all	12½ ps.	Mechanics F'd'g's Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Preacher & Co	430
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Vicgar Patent Slip Co ...	59

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market on Saturday closed steady without change in prices. The demand for the interior continues active, but values in the bazaar are not as yet influenced thereby. The following sales have taken place on Saturday, the 13th instant :—

1,000	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	Rs.	4 14 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,,	4 2 0
3,000	pairs Dhoties ,,	28 in. 5 yds.	,,	7 as
3,000	,, ,,	29 in. 6 yds.	,,	11 as
5,000	,, ,,	33 in. 7 yds.	,,	13 as
3,000	,, ,,	36 in. 8 yds.	,,	1 1 0
2,250	,, ,,	40 in. 9 yds.	,,	1 4 0
2,500	,, ,,	43 in. 10 yds.	,,	1 7 0
3,000	dozen Coloured Handkerchiefs		,,	1 3 0
5,000	,, ,, ,,		,,	1 5 0
3,000	,, Muslin ,,		,,	1 3 0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegram of the 12th instant reports the Liverpool Market strong, with Surats steady. Sales amount to 18,000 bales, of which 4,000 are Surat, 3,000 bales were taken off on account of speculation and for exports, and 15,000 were purely for trade. Receipts on the day at Liverpool are given at 7,000, and those at U. S. ports at 2,000 only. The market here closed steady, with prices unchanged. Our closing quotations are as follows :—

Oomrawutee	at Rs. 196 to 198	
Akote	at ,, 202 to 204	
Broach, M. G	at ,, 200 to 210	
Hingunghaut	at ,, 215 to 218	
Dholleruh and Bhownuggur	at ,, 194 to 197	
Sawgincod	at ,, 203 to 205	
Compta and Vingorla	at ,, 184 to 186	

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

50 candies Karanjo ..... at Rs. 197
25 ,, Dholleras ..... at ,, 193½

METALS.

500 cwt. Yellow Metal Bunders ..... at Rs. 45 per cwt.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Mula (s) ..... British Nation	Morrison ..... Carnell	Cochin, Sept. 9. Calcutta, July 23.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Euphrates (s)	Melville	Kurrachee.
14	Flora (s)	Zurbuk	Trieste, &c.
	Bellona (s)		Calcutta.

The steamer Orissa, to China, &c., was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
10 China (s.) .....T. S. Gardner.....Hongkong 21st Aug.

MADRAS.

Sept.
11 s.s. Arcot.....Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
11 Barque Ireland.....Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona, s, 1 case cutlery, Ebhoy Tyabally; 50 kegs lead ore, Khimjee Doongersey; 10 kegs powder and 174 coils rope, Ebrahim Abdool Currim; 260 plates, 270 bundles and 884 bars iron, Dhurmsey Jewa; 1 cask feeding bottles, 1 hogshead glassware and 2 cases carriage lamps, Sewjee Nathoo.

FROM LONDON.

J. C. Bottlebot, 54 cases portwine, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Orissa, s, 2 cases candles, Hajee Esmail Fazul.
Caradoc, s, 1 case carriage lamps, Cumerally Jewajee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tanjore, s, 14 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotum; 50 bales cotton, N. Bomanjee; 140 bales cotton, Sorabjee Dinshaw, 117 bales cotton, Joonus Abdeucoor; 450 bags wheat, S. Tycbjee & Co; 50 bales cottob, Muthooradass Lowjee.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore, s, 170 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co; 20 bales skins, Vena Ana Syed Mohideen Shoeb & Co; 40 bales hides and skins, Shaik Osman Ally Toragon Noor Meera & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa, s, 16 chests opium, Thakurdass Sewsamul.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa, s, 24 chests opium, Luchmundass Sewdass; 22 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Gibson, Lieut., Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from —

SEPTEMBER 11.

Harpur, Lt.-Col., Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Palmer, Capt., Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.

SEPTEMBER 12.

White, Capt. Bengal Royal Engineers, on leave, from Disapore.

SEPTEMBER 13.

Braine, Capt., 56th Regt., on duty, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 12

McNeile, Capt., Bengal Royal Engineer, on leave, to England.
Gibson, Lieut., Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

SEPTEMBER 13.

Portman, Capt., Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Murray, Surg. Major, 99th Regt., on leave, to Kurrachee.

SEPTEMBER 14.

Braine, Capt., 56th Regt., on duty, to Mount Aboo.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail. closes.		After-packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 19	...	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 17	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee...	,, 16	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 20	...	4-30 P.M.		No after packet.
China	,, 22	...	4-30 P.M.		
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 26	...	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 26	...	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	4 9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	Sept. 19	Monday	Nov. 10
Monday	Sept. 29	,, ...	,, 17
	7 P.M.	,, ...	,, 24
,, ...	Oct. 6	,, ...	Dec. 1
,, ...	,, 13	,, ...	,, 8
,, ...	,, 20	,, ...	,, 15
,, ...	,, 27	,, ...	,, 22
,, ...	Nov. 3	,, ...	,, 29

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday ..... Sept. 20 Saturday ..... Nov. 15
Monday ..... Oct. 13 ,, ... Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Friday ..... Sept. 26	Monday	Oct.	6
Monday ..... Oct. 27	,, ...	Nov.	3
,, ... Nov. 24	,, ...	Dec.	1
,, ... Dec. 22	,, ...	,,	29

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Friday ..... Sept. 26 Monday ..... Nov. 24
Monday ..... Oct. 27

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Kumptoora, Nassick, Moonsar, Sandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore.....	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmedabad and Seroor,	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country,	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.....	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bangby parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HOBSON—September 13th, at Breach Candy, the wife of J. F. Hobson, prematurely, of a son, stillborn.
THORLEY—September 13th, at Lower Colaba, the wife of Mr. William Thorley, Customs Preventive Service, of a son.

DEATH.

ALLEYNE—September 10th, at Hosbles, near Dharwar, Surgeon Major R. A. Alleyne, H. M.'s 12th Regiment N. I., deeply regretted.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

CALDECOT—August 12th, at Queen's Parade, Bath, Major Caldecot, late H.M.'s 39th Regiment, of Holton Hall, Lincolnshire, aged 81.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEHR—September 8th, at Dalhousie, the wife of the Rev. B. M. Behr, Chaplain of Umritsar, of a son.
BOLTON—September 10th, at Calcutta, the wife of T. Bolton Government Mathematical Instrument Department, of a son.
FOX—September 3rd, at Cuttack, the wife of J. W. Fox, Esq., of a daughter.
FRASER—August 30th, at Roopacherra Tea Factory, Hylakandy, the wife of Simon J. R. Fraser, Esq., of son.
LITTLE—August 21st, at Monghyr, the wife of Mr. M. Little, Deputy Collector, of a daughter.
MAXWELL—September 5th, at Simla, the wife of William E. Maxwell, Esq., Magistrate and Commissioner of the Court of Requests, Province Wellesley, of a son.
PATERSON—September 11th, at Madras, the wife of W. Paterson, Esq., of a son.
RONDEAU—September 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of J. R. Rondeau, Senior, of a daughter.
MALLER—September 11th, at the Lying-in-Hospital, Madras, the w Mr. James Smaller, of a daughter.
WILLIAMSON—September 9th, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Major G. Williamson, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Trichinopoly, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SHILLINGFORD—September 2nd, at Purneah, Caroline, relict of the late J. J. Shillingford, aged 47 years, 2 months, and 12 days.
WRIGHT—September 11th, at Ballygunge, Mr. H. M. Wright, of the Bancoorah Indigo Concern.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1873.

THE Khote succession case bids fair to become a "celebrity" for more reasons than one. The mother of the infant Thakoor (Roopaliba), about two years ago, was charged at the instance of the Talookdaree Officer (Mr. Richey) with *cheating by personation*, in that, on a particular occasion (when Mr. Richey desired to examine her person, through the instrumentality of an European midwife, with the view of assuring himself that she, Roopaliba, stated the truth regarding her then alleged pregnancy,) she pretended that a maid-servant of hers, then enceinte, was her real self. Roopaliba and her mother, her brother and others, went through the fiery ordeal of a long trial of five days before Mr. Coghlan, who acquitted them all, with some very strong remarks to the effect that the case was got up by the Police. Subsequently, Roopaliba applied to the Civil Court at Ahmedabad for a certificate, and guardianship of her infant son. Again, the whole history of her pregnancy and the birth of her son, literally *ab ovo usque ad unguem*, was sifted and probed "by counsel learned in the law" during a tedious enquiry of nearly a month. The Judge (Melvill) found altogether in her favour, pronounced the child to be of herself lawfully begotten, and granted her the certificate of management of the talook and guardianship of her infant son the Thakoor. There was an appeal against the decision to the High Court, but it was dismissed. Matters now went on smoothly for some time. Mr. Richie had meanwhile visited England, and soon after his return it happened that a "religious mendicant" informed a policeman "that the real Thakoor of Khote "had just died, and that a changeling had been "substituted." The policeman advised him to communicate the fact to one Mehaput (the managing Karbharee of the next heir to the Gadee of Khote Raisingjee). He reported the matter to higher authority, who determined to lose no opportunity of discovering the truth, and enquiries were instituted in all directions. So successful were the efforts of the police under the superintendence of Rao Bahadoor Gujanund, chief inspector, that it was discovered that not one but many young infants were being born and nurtured for the purpose of filling up casualties on the Gadee of Khote. There was one in Kaira, another in the Rewa Kanta, another at Dholka, near Ahmedabad, &c &c, and a small colony of them—expressly born and openly bred up for the purpose in Khote within the confines of the Durbar itself—of ages varying from four to eight and ten.

It seems difficult to understand how a child of ten years could be put in the place of a child of four, as children generally progress in size in proportion to their progress in age. But the fact so appears in the published evidence of the religious mendicant, as given before the Magistrate, and, of course, he must be believed. All this has resulted in the institution by Mr. Richey, the Talookdaree Officer, of a prosecution, before the Magistrate at Ahmedabad against Roopaliba, her mother and brother, and chief people of her household, virtually charging them with having substituted a spurious child on the Gadee of Khote in lieu of the real Thakoor, deceased. Meanwhile Mr. Borradaile, the Collector, has obtained an order, from the Sessions Judge, suspending the certificate granted to Roopaliba on the ground that she is misusing the Khote State funds in defending herself and her infant son against the criminal charge made by the Talookdaree Officer, and granted it to the Collector. This seems very like acting on a foregone conclusion of Roopaliba's guilt. She has surely a right to be considered innocent until legally found otherwise. At least that is the law as administered in Bombay; whatever it may be in the Mofussil. This lady certainly seems deserving of some sympathy. She has now to combat with all the authorities of Ahmedabad backed with Rs. 10,000 advanced by the Government for the purpose of supporting the prosecution.

We understand also that under the will of the late Thakoor, Roopaliba is entitled to nearly a lac of rupees, in the hands of the Collector of Ahmedabad, which has not yet been paid to her, and for the recovery of which an action is now pending in the High Court.

THE Press of India generally appear to have upheld the view we took in our issue of Tuesday last upon the conduct of Mr. Postmaster-General Hogg in availing himself of his position to stop a letter in transit addressed by Mrs. Hogg to the now celebrated Mr. Cordery. The Indian Postal Regulations are very clear, and Mr. Hogg ought to have known that no letter can be restored to the sender or otherwise dealt with when in transit, save in accordance with the rules of the Post Office Act, or by an express order of the Director General or a Postmaster-General. For this official to have given himself leave to open a letter addressed to another person was an act of the gravest kind, and an indiscretion which he is yet likely to hear a good deal more about. Suppose he had made a mistake and had opened a packet or letter sent by a person who was not his wife, what course would he have adopted? Probably he would have gummed up the envelope and held his tongue. All this would have happened in the presence of his subordinates, and the injury he would thus have done to his own character and to the good name of English gentlemen occupying similar official positions it is scarcely possible to estimate. This matter is no trivial one. We have recently established matrimonial and divorce courts in this country, and any Mr. Ramchunder who gets jealous of his rival Mr. Bapoojee, and who wishes to bring a successful suit against Mrs. Ramchunder, will very likely resort to the mail bag and search it in hopes of finding some proof against his better half Positively it would be an outrage to the natives of this country to send Mr. Ramchunder to tread a measure on the jail mill for an offence which his Burra Sahib has committed, not only with impunity, but which has also enabled him to enjoy the sweets of divorce. Mr. Hogg has gained a legal victory by illegal means. It used to be an old and received doctrine that a prosecutor should go into Court with clean hands, and it was ever held in Equity Courts that no man should profit by his own wrongful acts. Never were these rules so shamefully set aside as in the present instance, and we cannot join with Mr. Justice Hannen in taking a lenient view of such a gross violation of law and good taste as Mr. Hogg has been guilty of.

The *Englishman* says—"He has got his "divorce. To get it he has wronged the public "and abused his official position; he has exposed his domestic affairs, and in his conduct with "regard to them no man of honourable feeling "will find any ground for sympathy." We have a duty to perform, and we cannot flinch from calling upon the Governor-General to at once remove Mr. Hogg from a position in which he can at any time gratify his curiosity by an inspection of letters which are not his property, and which relate either to his domestic concerns or the business of the public. Once Mrs. Hogg's letter was posted it became a legal chattel of the Postmaster-General in trust for the person to whom it was addressed. He had the legal estate in it, Mr. Cordery the equitable. Mr. Hogg could not claim it as being his wife's property, and the only person who could now prosecute Mr. Hogg is himself, for Mr. Cordery's right never accrued, the letter never having reached him; but the prosecution of Mr. Hogg by himself is an event which we shall never behold. If Mr. Hogg, who is well read up in Post Office law and regulations, thought of this, and acted as he did, feeling safe from a prosecution, we think his conduct merits heavy displeasure. If he acted in ignorance of the rules of the department over which he presides, then he is wholly unfit for his appointment. Turning from Mr. Hogg's legal difficulty to Mrs. Hogg's painful position, we have been astonished at the widespread feeling which has sprung up for the lady. We expressed ourselves very fully two or three days ago upon Mrs. Hogg's gross folly, and we shall not here again repeat what we then said, as it will be in the recollection of our readers, but it may be consoling to her friends to learn that it is almost universally believed she is innocent, notwithstanding that appearances have been made to tell against her. Many people are impressed with the conviction that Mr. Hogg too readily opened his ear to listen to tales compromising her and his own peace of mind, and there is, moreover, a painful feeling that he was not unwilling to be freed of his wedded liability. This is a harsh view, but his conduct gives colour to the suspicion. Husbands who send off their wives to live in lonely lodgings in England, or who consign them body and soul to their mothers with orders to watch and report upon their conduct, are not entitled to much sympathy. Terrible must have been Mrs. Hogg's feelings when she found out that Lady Weir Hogg was doing spy to her instead of mother, and that an attorney's clerk at the instance of her husband had dogged her footsteps. A subscription list has been started, we hear, with the view of meeting the expense of an appeal to a higher Court, and it is not improbable that it will reverse a verdict which the public refuse to accept.

YESTERDAY we received a telegram from our correspondent at Simla stating that the Government of India have decided upon adopting the Hunterian system of spelling, with this reservation, that the orthography of well known names is to be retained. This is a decision which few persons may be disposed to find fault with, since a "happy medium" is thus struck which may serve useful ends, while it will save Dr. Hunter's ingenious plan of transliteration from being brought further into ridicule. Any outcry there has been regarding that system has been occasioned by the proceedings of certain of the Doctor's disciples with whom it was "Hunter's system or nothing." Not only did they accentuate and spell peculiarly certain Indian words which were comparatively unknown, but they insisted upon dressing up in the same fantastic way names which in the mouth of Hindostan had become "familiar as household words." The affectation which metamorphosed the usual orthographical shape of the names of places like Lucknow or Cawnpore—names which in the form we have here printed them are connected with a myriad of precious though painful recollections in India and in England—was an affectation which could not but be laughed at. The ridicule which thus became cast upon a portion of the Hunterian system affected the whole, notwithstanding that the whole was somewhat commendable for various reasons, especially in this, that it was intended to secure a uniform kind of spelling for a number of names which are dealt with in the way that best pleases the writer. The Government of India's determination will, however, appear in good time to preserve the credit of the system generally. The end which Dr. Hunter had in view with his system was to obtain uniformity; and this result could not be better obtained than by the Simla resolution; for little if any variation ever took place in the way people spelled the names of famous or notorious places, and as to obscure and

not allow Kaiser, who was on the spot, to go for the Biennial, which he could hardly have lost. The greasy state of the ground and the absence of Mr. Savile to Switzerland are the ostensible causes of the colt's absence. "It never rains, but it pours." The yellow jacket and black cap seem invincible, and Mr. Merry in his failing health has much to cheer him. He declines to sell Doncaster for an immense sum, possesses Marie Stuart, said to be his superior, and Pantomime, little inferior to either. Ace, King, Queen of Trumps to win the St. Leger trick with. Then there is a two-year old in the Rawsley Stable so good as to induce any man to go on racing for ever. On Thursday the fortunate Glasgow Ironmaster, whose joint stock company has just declared 43 per cent. dividend, won the Londesborough Cup with Woodcote, the important Eighteenth North of England Biennial Stakes with Sir William Wallace, and the Filly Sapling Stakes with Belle of Scotland. The Ebor Handicap turned out as I predicted, and the great favourite Mendip, now utterly disgraced and as good as out of the Leger, did not show prominently. Spennithorne, who had not recovered from an attack of gripes at Stockton, ran very badly and dropped into the rear soon after starting. Shannon, who moved well in her gallop the day before, was one mass of muscle, and had the services of G. Fordham, left off better favourite than any thing, while 5 to 2 was the starting price of Louise Victoria. Constable, on Mr. Cartwright's mare, has put up one pound extra to secure the advantage of a good roomy saddle, rode patiently and well, and he is in such form now that he may be at the head of winning equestrians before the end of the year. But I must describe the race. The Great Ebor Handicap Stakes of 300 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 20 each, 10 ft, and 5 if declared; certain winners extra; second to receive 50 sovs., and third to save stake. Two miles, over the Old Course. 46 subs, 18 of whom declared.

6 12 Mr. Cartwright's Louise Victoria, by Marsyas—Princess of Wales, 4 yrs—car 6st 13lb...Constable 1
6 5 Mr. W. R. Marshall's Shannon, 5 yrs.....Fordham 2
6 9 Lord Lowdon's Mr. Fox, 5 yrs.....W. Chaloner 3
8 12 Mr. W. Henderson's Spennithorne, 5 yrs.....W. Gray 0
8 3 Mr. Houldsworth's Falkland, 6 yrs.....Wilson 0
7 10 Lord Lonsdale's King Lud, 4 yrs.....Lowe 0
7 8 Captain Andrew's Rattlecap, 5 yrs.....West 0
7 6 Mr. Port's Jarnac, 6 yrs.....Griffiths 0
7 7 (in 10lb ex) Mr. Ecne's Louise, 4 yrs.....F. Archer 0
7 6 Mr. Hemerson's Columbus, 5 yrs.....Bruckshaw 0
7 9 Mr. Batt's Mendip, 3 yrs—car 7st 2lb.....Busby 0
6 7 Sir G. Chetwynd's Sir Robert Walpole, 5 yrs.....Rose 0
5 7 Mr. Houldsworth's Prescot, 3 yrs.....W. Clay 0

Promise was struck out at 1-25 p.m.

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Shannon, 5 to 2 Louise Victoria, 11 to 4 Columbus, 100 to 8 Falkland, 100 to 7 Spennithorne, 100 to 6 Mr. Fox, 25 to 1 each Jarnac and Sir Robert Walpole, and 33 to 1 Louise. The flag was dropped to an excellent start at 3.10, the colours of Rattlecap, Sir Robert Walpole, and Louise appearing prominently in front. The moment the competitors settled into their stride, and after going a couple of hundred yards, Rattlecap held possession of a clear lead, being succeeded by Sir Robert Walpole. Louise, Falkland, Columbus, Prescot, and Jarnac next, the remainder being headed by Shannon, Mr. Fox, and King Lud, whilst Louise Victoria was at their heels, Spennithorne last, a few lengths in the rear of Mendip. Louise drew up into second place after going half a mile, Mr. Houldsworth's pair being next, of whom Falkland took third place at the Woodside, Sir Robert Walpole going on fourth, with Prescot, Columbus, Jarnac, Shannon, and Louise Victoria next. Rattlecap continued with a clear lead round the Middlethorp turn, where Louise gave way to Falkland, whilst Prescot went on fourth, Sir Robert Walpole, Jarnac, Columbus, and Louise Victoria being the next lot clear of Shannon, who had Mendip alongside, whilst Spennithorne was tailed off. Half a mile from home Rattlecap beat a retreat, and Falkland took up the running, and was immediately afterwards joined by Louise Victoria, King Lud, and Mr. Fox, whilst Shannon, many lengths off, was trying to extricate herself from being pressed on the rails by the unruly Mendip. The favourite did not get out of an imminent scrimmage until the distance was nearly reached, and at this point Louise Victoria headed Falkland, close up with whom was Mr. Fox. When Fordham got out of his difficulty he rushed Shannon into the company of Mr. Fox and Louise Victoria, the latter of whom at once shot out and won by a length; Shannon beating Mr. Fox by a head. Five or six lengths off, Falkland was fourth, Columbus fifth, Rattlecap sixth, and seventh. Clear of the last named was Jarnac, then Prescot, and Louise, Sir Robert Walpole last with the exception of Spennithorne, who, with the crowd. Time as taken by Chronograph, 3 min. 37½ secs. Course very

...r the Ebor St. Leger was reduced to a ... Donna Julia and the Fair Unknown. ...her won by fifty lengths. Field Marshal, ...nice horse with a nasty temper, had no ...crediting Mr. Bowes with Her Majesty's ...rander alone opposing the Chester Cup

...EWS-LETTERS.

...ROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

...oor Rajah arrived at Simla last week, and ...d with the usual honours. He was visited ...eroy on Monday last. The latest rumour with ...the movements of the Governor General is ...will not leave Simla till about the 8 h of Nov. ...s, of course, can only be taken for what it is. The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition will be opened ...e 20th instant, to-day (the 10th) being the day ...inted on which all contributions must have been ...received. "Benmore" will of course be the scene of the proceedings, as it is now the fashionable quarter where everything takes place. The Assembly Rooms are quite thrown into the shade, except for theatricals. But last Thursday and Friday they were made unusually gay by a Grand Fancy Bazaar, projected and carried out by several ladies of the "upper ten," who succeeded in clearing out the pockets of all who were rash enough to come within reach of their arts, and in sending the majority home rejoicing in the possession of a wax doll, or a toy Noah's Ark, which chance had procured them in exchange for a few rupees. The bazaar was also enlivened during the evening by some ladies and gentlemen who undertook the performance of a tremendous tragedy, entitled, "The Baron, the Bravo, and the Bloody Wig," which was a great success.

The concert at Auckland House in aid of the Punjab Girls' School was performed before an over-crowded audience, so numerous that a great many of them were obliged to stand the whole time. There can be no doubt that if the rooms chosen had been larger, it would never the less have been crowded to excess. To-morrow night will witness another concert (Mr. Cockburn's) at Benmore. Two or three days after there will be the usual weekly concert; and it is clear that Simla will not be in want of music for some time to come. A sensation was occasioned the other day by a report that the body of the child who was swept away by a freshet at the waterfalls about a month ago had been found. The parents were of course thrown into a state of excitement; but after all it was decided on medical authority that the skeleton discovered was that of a full grown native. The brilliant weather we have lately enjoyed has at last given way to clouds and rain once more. We were treated to a hail-storm on Monday last, and rain has become a daily occurrence, as it was before the break,

RAJCOTE 10TH SEPTEMBER.

WE have had two heavy falls of rain during last week, which has not only proved beneficial to the crops but helped to fill the wells, which were failing.

A European general court-martial, presided over by Colonel Bowdich, of H. M.'s 7th Regiment N. I., sat on Friday and Saturday last for the trial of a private of H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I., who caused grievous hurt to a member of the same corps. The case was at first made over for trial to the civil authorities, but they declined to interfere in the matter.

A curious case of cheating, in which a well known banker in the town is complainant, is before the city magistrate, and it is of a highly entertaining nature, but being *sub judice*, I shall reserve my report until the case is completed. The city fouzdar, Mr. Luxmonrao, with three pleaders, conduct the prosecution, and Mr. Wadya, barrister-at-law, has been engaged for the defence.

Your contemporaries the *Times of India* and *Poona Observer* have each had their say in regard to the relative merits of the present and former administrators in this province, but you have very wisely, I think, kept aloof, without expressing an opinion either way. The vernacular press, however, have made some rabid attacks on Colonel Anderson, and do not consider his return to the province desirable. There are several Chiefs who, I know, do not entertain much affection for the gallant Colonel, and if, as is alleged, their interests would suffer by his return, it would be far the better course for them to submit a respectful remonstrance to Government than anonymous writers in the newspapers to attack him with abuse.

The Reverend Messrs Walford and Oliveira, chaplains, have left on visitation duty, the former to Bhooj, and the latter to Nowanuggur, where there are upwards of thirty Christians belonging to the Roman Catholic persuasion.

RAJCOTE, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

A MAN of the Aheer caste was executed yesterday morning in front of the jail. He was convicted at the last Criminal Sessions of murdering his wife, her parents, and sister, in having killed his wife, her parents, and sister.

A band of dacoits would appear to have plundered a village named Merowudder, about a fortnight ago, and to have helped themselves to the possession of some arms and ammunition which were in use by the guardians of the peace located in that village, which is in the Gondul State. The Superintendent of Police, Khan Bahadoor Jumaloodin, is in quest of the gang, and it is to be hoped his efforts will prove successful. Captain Salmon, in charge of the Hullul district, leaves to-morrow, and will, I believe, remain at Drapps, or somewhere near there, to investigate the matter of this dacoity. It is exceedingly strange, that the country within a radius of thirty miles from the Burda Chowkey, where Jemadar Syad Ulvee was stationed with a force for upwards of two years, should still be pestered with the unwelcome presence of lawless men!

Upwards of 22 inches of rain have fallen, and the maximum rainfall being 28, six more are required, which I think it will not be long before we get. Fever prevails to some extent in the native town.

A row of some kind took place a few days ago at Nowanuggur between the Banians and Thurecas (silk weavers), in which there was some damage committed on the person on both sides. Probably the Chief Judge, Poput Veljee, may think proper to amicably adjust this caste, or rather religious dispute.

I hear that your contemporary the *Times of India* and the young Thakoor of Rajcote are at cross purposes owing to that journal having in one of its issues referred to him as the drunken prince. Very likely an action for libel will be the result, unless an ample apology be tendered.

BOMBAY.

THE whole of the gentlemen of the Special Jury will be required to attend at the High Court this morning at five minutes to 10.

IT is officially reported that locusts have appeared in different districts of Sind, but have gone off again without committing mischief.

HIGH COURT.—We believe that Mr. A. C. Watt, Registrar of the High Court, leaves for England on the 13th October next.

WEATHER AT NERIAD.—A Neriad paper states that it is still raining there. The state of public health was not good, and dysentery was slightly prevalent.

A LECTURE.—An interesting and instructive lecture on "Prayer" was given by Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee on Friday evening last before a large number of persons.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Sion Road concerning the death of Dewall, woman. The jury found that death was caused by snake-bite.

THE GAEKWAR'S DEWAN.—A native paper expresses its pleasure at hearing that the Resident at Baroda has compelled Mulharao to dismiss Nana Saheb Khanwelkar from the Dewanship.

THE DACOITY AT DHUNDOOLY.—The dacoits who were concerned in plundering the village of Dhundooly have been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, and to pay a fine of Rs. 150.

A NEW SPINNING COMPANY AT SURAT.—A Surat correspondent of a Gujerathee daily states that some well-to-do natives of Surat intend to start a third Spinning and Weaving Company there.

DR. VANDYKE CARTER, who has given special attention to the subject of leprosy in the Bombay presidency and who is now in Europe, is to proceed to Norway at the expense of Government, in order to investigate leprosy as it prevails in that country.—*Indian Mirror.*

ACCIDENT.—The loft over an oil store shop in 2nd Coomarwada Street suddenly gave way on Friday afternoon. There were two jars of sulphuric acid in the loft which were broke by the fall. They caused a dense smoke as if the shop was on fire. A native servant was seriously scalded, and had to be sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

We take the following curious puzzle from one of the Madras papers:—

60 { 30 apples are sold at the rate of 2 apples for 1 pie = 15 pies. 30 ditto are sold at the rate of 3 apples for 1 pie = 10 pies. Total...25 pies.

Now 2 and 3 = 5 apples for 2 pies
i. e. 60 apples cost 24 pies. Account for the pie.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March.....Mendolinata.....Godfrey.
Polka.....Magenta.....C. Jacques.
Selection.....Orphee aux Enfers.....Godfrey.
Valse.....Kate, Kearney.....Coote.
Aria.....Renani.....Verdi.
Galop.....Troupe.....Waterson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DISCONTENTED PARSEES AND THE PUNCHAYET.—We notice from a native paper that on Friday afternoon, a private meeting of some of the requisitionists who had signed the Parsee requisition was held at the bungalow of Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, when it was unanimously resolved to call a public meeting of the requisitionists to consider the reply of the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An adjourned inquest was held on Friday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, concerning the death of a Hindoo, who was knocked down by a bullock cart last week, and died shortly afterwards in consequence of injuries received. The jury came to the conclusion that the death was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of his having been accidentally run over by a bullock cart.

THE SHANKARCHARYA.—A Surat paper hears that a person calling himself a Shankarcharya, who some time ago was charged with a breach of the peace at Neriad, and who had been bound over to keep the peace, has applied to the magistrate of Surat to grant him a licence for arms for his sepoys. The writer asks the magistrate not to grant the application, and supports its recommendation by representing the applicant to be a person of turbulent habits.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—The vernacular newspapers express sorrow and wonder at the fact that Her Gracious Majesty's speech prorouging or opening Parliament is always silent regarding India. The writers contend that while most trivial events occurring in the United Kingdom or even in its colonies are often honoured with a notice in the Royal Speech, this splendid and profitable dependency of the British Crown has been always ignored, as if its possession was of no consequence to England.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—A vernacular newspaper, in describing the present condition of the Gaekwar's administration, states that it has dissatisfied all classes of his subjects. For the bestowal of a post, the Dewan levies a nazarana at an exorbitant rate, and the persons who obtain service in this manner recompense themselves of course by illicit means. The Gaekwar's treasury, according to the writer, has had this year to suffer a loss of about fifty-four lacs. H. H. has ceased to pay the debts of the State, and has also refused to pay the liabilities of his Sirdars, to whom the sowcars had given credits under the guarantees of the Baroda Durbar. He has also reduced or discontinued the payments, service grants, and other allowances received by his Sirdars, Jagirdars, and Mankaries for several generations.

HARBOURING DESERTER.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, a Parsee named Byramjee Dadabhoy, proprietor of a tavern called the "Royal Oak," was charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Walker, Shipping Master, with harbouring deserters belonging to the ship British Sceptre. Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, pleader, appeared for the defence.

Charles Burns and Frederick Ward were examined, and they stated that they came on shore on Wednesday week. They went to the tavern in the evening, where they were received and sheltered and had been kept there for seven days. The ship has now sailed.

Mr. Walker stated that his object in bringing the present case was simply to put a stop to tavern keepers giving assistance to men such as these in leaving their ships. These men were now in destitute circumstances, and it seemed that they had been actually hunted out of the ship.

The Magistrate remarked that he did not quite see his way to punish the defendant, and suggested to Mr. Walker that he might perhaps be able to proceed against the men as deserters. The defendant was warned to be careful in future in admitting persons in his tavern, and the charge was dismissed.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Mr. W. T. Cole, Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, we see that during the month of August last, 228,144 lbs. (582 bales) of the aggregate value of Rs. 59,350 were shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports. 86,632 lbs., valued at Rs. 22,100, were shipped to London, 115,640 lbs., valued at Rs. 30,075, to Liverpool; and 25,872 lbs., valued at Rs. 7,175, to Hongkong. In addition to the above, 630 pressed bales of cotton, weighing 246,960 lbs., of the aggregate value of Rs. 69,550, have been shipped to Bombay for transmission to foreign ports.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Byculla. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
7 Sunday	0 4	0 8	0 1
8 Monday	0 0	0 15	0 13
9 Tuesday	0 0	0 11	0 6
10 Wednesday	0 6	0 0	0 0
11 Thursday	0 0	0 0	0 0
12 Friday	0 0	0 0	0 0
13 Saturday	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total for the Week	0 10	0 37	0 20
Previously registered	78 93	74 56	64 34
Grand Total	79 3	74 93	64 54

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE first general meeting of this company was held, according to advertisement, at the registered office of the company, No. 5, Rampart Row.

Mr. Nölke, one of the directors, having been called to the chair, the notice of the meeting was read, and the report of the directors was read in English and translated into Goojeratee. The accounts having all been circulated before the meeting they were understood as read. The operations of the company at their branches at Tuticorin, Oomrawuttee, and Bhownuggur were very satisfactory; the company having been only amalgamated since 1st January, the transactions report only over a period of six months, having to 30th June. The presses at Bhownuggur being only lately been completed and the season at Tuticorin beginning only in May, the business of these two branches is therefore only the result of about two months, and as such highly satisfactory. The Oomrawuttee presses only had a full season's work, and also with the best results, enabling the directors to declare a dividend of 8 per cent. for the half-year, equal to Rs. 80 per share. The company pressed during that period 39 246 bales, upon which they realized a net profit for distribution of Rs. 34,655-4-10, after deducting also a bonus of Rs. 1,914 to shareholders who had influenced business to that company.

The resolution of declaring the dividend of Rs. 80 per share was put to the meeting and carried.

It was further proposed and carried that Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Narronjee Shamjee be re-elected, and Mr. Dadabhoy Shamjee be elected, directors of the company for the ensuing year, Mr Nölke remaining on the Board ex-officio. Mr M.R. de Quadros having been re-elected as auditor for the ensuing year, with a remuneration of Rs. 150. The meeting separated after a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

MURDER OF A GIRL FOR THE SAKE OF HER ORNAMENTS.

AT the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas disposed of the case of the Queen vs. Fakeeree Bhurma, woman. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Kulludghee, before Mr. Satyendranath Tagore, Acting Joint Session Judge, the accused, aged about eighteen years, was charged with the murder of a girl, aged about seven years, named Sungawa.

From the evidence of the uncle of the deceased taken before the Session Judge, it appeared that on a Thursday, about three months ago, at 9 a. m., the girl was playing in the streets. She had then on two *tolbundis*, a cap, and *koonchi*. About 12 at noon that day the girl was missed, and search was made for her about the village, but without success. Next morning the matter was reported to the village patel, and the accused Fakeeree was taken into custody on a charge of murder. The patel questioned the woman about the missing girl. She at first denied all knowledge of her, but subsequently confessed to having murdered her, and taken her *tolbundis*, which were given to one Tukki, woman, who gave them up to the police. The accused took the patel and the uncle to a field, and showed them a corpse in a ditch. The corpse was that of the girl, and was recognized by the uncle. The cap was on her head, and the *koonchi* was in its place; the tongue was out, and the eyes were out of their sockets there was also a wound on the tip of the nose. A *punchnama* was held over the body, and on Saturday it was forwarded to Bauguloote. The accused was a fruit seller, and the deceased girl used to get fruit from her.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, stated among other things—"The prisoner confessed that the little girl (deceased) followed her from Anugwadi, that she (prisoner) strangled her and then took the *tolbundis* from her—In other words, that she committed a most horrible, cruel, cold-blooded murder of a little child, who accidentally followed her, for the sake of a pair of armlets. The case adds another illustration of the evils of the notoriously common practice in this country of loading little children with ornaments, which not only disfigure them, but too frequently, alas! lead them to the jaws of untimely death. I can see nothing to extenuate the conduct of the prisoner, and the case is one which calls for the extreme penalty provided by the law." The Session Judge convicted the prisoner of the offence with which she stood charged, and sentenced her to be hanged.

The High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of death.

HIGH COURT.—15TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

459-72—Jefferson and Payne—Patel Jewa Kesoredas v The Secretary of State in Council—Mr C Peile (Part heard).

850-70—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Narayen Crushna Laud v Ramrutton Sukharam—Dallas and Lynch (Part heard.)

656-73—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Limited, v The Colaba Press Company—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

1081-67—K. Morojee—Ramchundra Wassoodew and another v Muthoora, wife of Bhoga Gowroo—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the alleged last will and testament of Kalidas Shamji, deceased—Radhabai, widow—M. H. Khan—Part heard.

In the matter of the last will and testament of and codicil of Paulo Domingos, late of Bombay, Portuguese, deceased, Rimington, Hore and Langley—Caitano de Mello, Peter Antonio Rowe, and David Lopes v Rosa Maria Domingos—Dallas and Lynch.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

LONG CAUSES.

748-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khalacdina Khalfanbhoy v Poondlick Narayen and others—Ghandinbhoy.

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Goculdas Parshotumdas v Bayee Ayee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

194-72—K. Morojee—Bapojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Bapoojee Morojee—K Morojee.

48-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner.

186-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—In person.

901-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Abba Hajee Ismael and others v Abba Thara and others—Judge.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Valjeebhoy Khangar and others v Peerbhoy Essubjee and another—M H Khan.

773-71—H E Hope—Sheearam Hoolajee v Shaik Ally Wullud Abdool Cadur—G J Mody.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abhajee Babbunjee and another v Hamabai alias Rahilbaee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Yoosoof Nadiri v Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.

751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P v Navazbai, widow—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.

822-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Laljee Jeram v Hajee Sooleman Hajee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

318-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Culmet Mathews de Souza—Dr. Dallas for Pauper.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. BELLONA, 1,226 tons, Captain J. C. Shaw sailed yesterday for Calcutta with her original cargo from Liverpool, and Mr. William Hughes as a passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain J. Melvill, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Gibs, Mr. Keily, Mr. Bound, and ten deck passengers.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD CO.'S S.S. FLORA, 891 tons, Captain G. Zurich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal with the following passengers:—For Trieste—Mr. G. Nicols. For Aden—Eight deck passengers. She carried the following cargo:—For Liverpool—1,295 bales cotton, 93 bales wool, 249 cwts. rapeseed, 1,628¼ cwts. linseed, 5,756¼ cwts. wheat, 5052 cwts. coffee, 46 cwts. pepper, and 484¼ cwts galls. For Trieste—359 bales cotton. For Venice—109 bales cotton.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	SEPTEMBER.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	IN. FT.		H. M.	IN. FT.
6 38 m	2 8		.....	.....
5 41 a	0 10	Monday..... 15	0 27 a	0 0
8 0 m	2 11	Tuesday..... 16	0 36 m	3 0
6 39 a	0 10		2 11 a	0 5
8 8 m	3 5	Wednesday ... 17	1 56 m	3 4
6 50 a	1 4		3 23 a	0 8
9 56 m	4 2	Thursday 18	3 9 m	3 8
7 5a a	2 0		4 12 a	2 2
10 32 m	4 8	Friday 19	4 0 m	4 3
13 34 a	3 3		4 45 a	3 4
11 0 m	5 1	Saturday 20	4 36 m	4 9
11 8 a	4 1		5 12 a	3 2
11 24 m	5 10	Sunday 21	5 10 m	5 1
11 37 a	4 10		5 36 a	5 0

Moon—New, 21st, 6h. 41m. P.M.

THE FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on Saturday last, the following cases were tried before Mr. Justice Marriott and a common jury:—

MR. DRURY'S MARBLE TABLE TOPS.

Rustomjee Merwanjee, a respectable-looking young Parsee, was charged with cheating Mr. Charles Drury, marble mason, carrying on business on the Parell road, and thereby dishonestly inducing him to deliver to him thirty-three marble table tops, of the collective value of Rs. 869. Prisoner went to Mr. Drury's establishment on the 15th April last and represented that he was a nephew of Mrs. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia and had been authorised by her to purchase marble table tops for furniture for a house which she was building in Poona. At first prisoner gave an order for four marble table tops, stating he was instructed by Mrs. Ardasir to buy them of the prosecutor. On the 24th April, Mr. Drury delivered to prisoner the four table tops; and between that date and the 24th May last twenty-nine pieces more were delivered to prisoner, all being debited to the account of Mrs. Ardasir Wadia. During the same period prisoner bought in his own name and on his own account a buggy and harness, a sewing-machine, a gold watch and chain, a pair of boots, and other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 511. When prosecutor asked for payment, prisoner said one of the walls of the bungalow of Mrs. Ardasir had fallen down, and that some delay would occur in furnishing it and in paying for the goods. He sat in prosecutor's room and wrote letters and sent them by the post to Mrs. Ardasir at Poona. One or two letters were sent to the post by the prosecutor's own servants. Mr. Drury's suspicion was first excited in consequence of some remarks made by a clerk in Messrs. Crawford and Co.'s auction rooms. He went to Mrs Ardasir Wadia, who had returned to Bombay towards the beginning of August last, and enquired if prisoner had received any orders from her to buy marble table tops. The reply prosecutor received tended only to confirm his suspicion. A report was made to the police and prisoner was arrested on the 6th August. Five of the table tops were found in the shop of a Memon situated near the Byculla Synagogue. Prisoner had sold them to the Memon for Rs. 26, far below the value which Mr. Drury set upon them. The remaining twenty-eight table tops had not been recovered.

Prisoner by his manner of cross-examination of Mr. Drury tried to show that he had many credit transactions with him and was well known to him for several months. Mr. Drury stated that payment was put off on one plea or another; that he never received a pie either for the goods purchased by the prisoner on his own account or for Mrs. Ardasir Wadia; and that as to the personal debt of prisoner he was advised to sue him in the Small Causes Court.

Prisoner—Do I owe you anything else besides this amount? Speak the truth, as you are a Freemason.

Prosecutor—I have too painful a recollection of my transactions with you to forget them. In addition to the present matter there are sums of Rs. 421-12-0 and Rs. 90 for articles supplied.

Prisoner—Why didn't you put me in the Police Court as a cheater then?

Prosecutor—Because those articles were ordered in your name and not in Mrs. Ardasir Wadia's. Perhaps, my Lord, it would save time if I were to read the list.

The Judge—Very well; do so.

The prosecutor read the list, making up the two sums of Rs. 421 and Rs. 90.

Prosecutor—That makes up the Rs. 421, and the sum of Rs. 90 is made up in this way. The prisoner came to me one day and said that a gentleman at Colaba wanted to see some teapoy tops. I gave the prisoner five altogether, and from that day to this I have never seen them.

Prisoner—Any thing else you sold me? Recollect well, and say what you sold me. I have got everything to bring against you in Court.

Prosecutor—I have no recollection of anything else, except what I have written in my book.

Prisoner—Did not you sell me a pair of patent leather boots which you said you bought at Crawford's auction mart?

Prosecutor—No. I didn't sell them to you, but you took them out of the place.

Prisoner (angrily)—Then why don't you say all the things you sold me? Why tell you only half things and them say I cheat? Did not you sell me some diamonds, about three-fourths of a dozen, and some rings?

Prosecutor—No.

Prisoner—Did you not sell me some Masonic things—a Masonic button as well?

Prosecutor (indignantly)—I never had a Masonic button.

Prisoner repeated the question why he was given such long credit if he was not an honest man? This dodge of his to influence the minds of the jury fairly tried the patience of Mr. Drury, who interjected rather vehemently—"Because I never thought you were the rogue you are. Had I thought you were a jail bird as you are, I never would have trusted you." (Laughter.) This reply was an extinguisher; the prisoner's courage oozed out at his fingers' ends; he seemed crest-fallen and stopped the cross-examination.

A certificate granted by the Clerk of the Crown showed that prisoner was convicted of cheating on the 30th June 1868 and had been sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

The jury found prisoner guilty of the present charge.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said—Rustomjee Merwanjee, you have been convicted upon extremely clear evidence of cheating and dishonestly inducing the delivery of property. Your history appears to be this. In 1861 you were convicted of cheating and forgery, and you were transported for five years to the Andamans. Your sentence would not expire until 1866. The next thing we find was that you were convicted on the 30th June 1868 of an offence very similar to the present, and were sentenced to four years' imprisonment. You are liable under the Penal Code to be transported for life. Much as I like to deal leniently with a prisoner when there is a hope he would reform, I fear there is no such hope in your case; and I must pass upon you a severe sentence. Otherwise the moment you are released, you may prey upon society in the same way as you preyed upon Mr Drury. I therefore sentence you to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

The marble table tops produced in Court were ordered to be made over to Mr. Drury.

FORGERY OF SOLICITORS' INITIALS.—Sudanund Janardhun *alias* Gunputrao Janardhun, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, solicitors, was charged with forging the initials "C. W. P." (Charles Warre Prescot) upon two bills, dated 24th June and 3rd July 1873, for Rs. 88-10-0, purporting to have been signed by Lang and Co. for articles alleged to have been supplied by the firm to Mr. Prescot. He was further charged with cheating Mr. Prescot of the sum of Rs. 66-6-0 and another sum of Rs. 22-4-0 by presenting at his office forged bills for those amounts; with abetting the commission of the offence of forgery, and of cheating; and with attempting to cheat Mr. Prescot by presenting to him a petition purporting to be from one J. Nanes or DeJesus for charity and an envelope of the petition purporting to have been initialed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile; Craigie, Lynch and Owen; Leathes, Crawford and Boevey; Dallas and Lynch; Macfarlane and Skipsey; Manisty and Fletcher, and Rimington, Hore and Langley, solicitors. Mr. Budroodin appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. B. M. Waglé for the defence.

Mr. Budroodin very briefly addressed the jury. In this case attempt had been made by the prisoner to defraud Mr. Prescot, solicitor, of two sums of Rs. 66-6-0 and Rs. 22-4-0 by presenting at his office bills purporting to have been signed by Lang and Co. and initialed by Mr. Prescot, for articles alleged to have been bought by him. The fact is there is no firm of the name of Lang and Co. in Bombay. The prisoner also attempted to cheat Mr. Prescot by sending to him a petition for charity accompanied by an envelope, which purported to have been initialed by certain firms of solicitors in Bombay, all those initials being forgeries and in the same handwriting. The chief culprit in the case was one Narayen Khooshal, a clerk in the office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., who, as soon as the fraud was discovered, disappeared from Bombay. Narayen engaged a sepoy in the employ of Messrs. Nicol and Co., who had been introduced to the prisoner, to present the two bills, one of which, namely, that for Rs. 22-4-0, was paid by the cashier of Messrs. Prescot and Winter.

Mr. Waglé in addressing the Court urged that guilt had not been brought home to the prisoner, and that the whole affair was the work of Narayen Kooshal.

His Lordship summed up the evidence, and the jury after retiring for a quarter of an hour found the prisoner guilty of abetment of dishonestly using the forged bills, but recommended him to mercy on account of his youth, and this being the first offence.

His Lordship in passing sentence said—You have been very properly convicted by the jury. I think you have most probably been led astray by a man older than yourself, Narayen Kooshal. The jury have recommended you to mercy on account of your previous good conduct and youth. I willingly give effect to that recommendation, and pass upon you, considering the nature of the charges of which you have been found guilty, a very lenient sentence. The sentence of the Court is that you be rigorously imprisoned for eighteen months.

The Court rose at a quarter past seven o'clock.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it my duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. I am, yours truly, [illegible]
To the Proprietors of 244 Strand, London, W.C."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

THE Council of the Governor of Bombay, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, under the provisions of "The Indian Council's Act 1861," met at Poona on Monday, the 8th September, at noon, when there were present:—

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.

The Hon. J. Gibbs.
The Hon. A. Rogers.
The Hon. the Advocate-General.
The Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, C.S.I.
The Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy.
The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
The Hon. R. W. Ravenscroft.
The Hon. Narayen Wassoodewjee.
The Hon. J. K. Bythell.
The Hon. Gunputrao Tatya Sahib Putwurdhun.
The Hon. Colonel W. C. Anderson.

The Hon. Colonel W. C. Anderson took the usual affirmation of office and declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty.

The following papers were presented to the Council:—

1. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the "Bill for enabling Government to levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges in the Presidency of Bombay."

2. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the "Bill to provide for the periodical inspection and the management by competent Engineers of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers attached thereto in the City of Bombay and within certain districts in the Presidency of Bombay."

3. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the "Bill to amend Bombay Act No. II. of 1864, providing for the Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels, and to provide for the examination of Engineers of Steam Vessels."

THE HEREDITARY VILLAGE OFFICERS' BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers, referring to the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider "The Bill to amend the law relating to Hereditary Village Officers," said—May it please your Excellency,—I have to ask for further time on behalf of the Committee who are engaged with this report. We have lately had a new draft of the Bill made out which, although not differing from the principle of the original Bill, differs considerably in the definitions and actual words employed—in fact, it differs so much in this respect that it has been proposed to recast the old Bill entirely, or even to withdraw it and substitute the draft. Before, however, we can decide upon this course, it will be necessary for the Committee to compare the draft and the old Bill carefully, and it is to permit this to be done that more time is now asked for the preparation of the report. I think the Council might agree to grant us an additional fortnight.

His Excellency the President—Am

opinion that steps of some description ought to be taken in the matter; even the petitioners do not go so far as to say that no steps at all are needed. I look upon this Bill, then, as one of the necessary measures which improved sanitation in India requires. I admit that the subject is a very delicate one to handle—one requiring great care to be taken with it in order that the feelings of the natives may be injured as little as possible. For these reasons I agree with His Excellency that a special Bill is better for dealing with the subject than leaving it to the less careful consideration which it would receive if mixed among the other matters legislated upon in the Mofussil Municipalities Bill. I trust that the people of this country, and especially the native members of this Council, have sufficient confidence in the Government to believe that it has no wish to hurt the religious sympathies of the people, and that it will take the greatest possible care to prevent injury to the feelings of any portion of the community. His Excellency in Council will have power to make rules for the purposes of the Act and to limit its extension save in fit places, and I feel certain that Government will frame those rules in such a manner as will meet the exceptional cases which have been mentioned to-day. With regard to the burial of the heads of religious and other sects, the hon. gentleman who advocated their cause so eloquently confined his advocacy to one particular sect of Hindoos; but he omitted to mention that Gosais, who although traders, theory matters, hold as peculiar views upon the subject of burial as Swamees do, while the majority of them have just as much to do with the religious education of their countrymen as I have. Under these circumstances, surely it could do no harm to legislate for the proper disposal of the bodies of such persons, as no religious feeling could be excited thereby. However, these matters may safely be left to be regulated by the rules which His Excellency the Governor in Council will prepare. With regard to Towers of Silence, I do not think there can be any objection to what is laid down concerning them in the Bill if the understanding about leaving them untouched, which was referred to by His Excellency the President, is agreed to. In Bombay, I am I believe, the nearest resident to the Towers of Silence, and I must say that I have not had the slightest inconvenience or annoyance from them. There is no occasion to touch a dokhma—that is the actual tower—at all, because I believe it is a rule among Parsees that dokhmas must be placed within an enclosure of thirty peculiar measures of space from the tower wall, and it will not offend their religious scruples if a measurement or survey were made of this enclosure, which could be done from the outside—and this is all that is needed. With regard to Mahomedans, I am aware that a very great desire exists among them, especially among Syeds and the heads of religious sects, to be buried in certain places, but as there are not many heads in each community or many deaths in a year, the occasional burial in the way they desire need not if properly arranged be objected to upon sanitary grounds. For these reasons, I beg to support the motion for the third reading of the Bill.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—Sir,—The very strong opinions expressed by the native members of this Council ought to make us pause before we pass this Bill. It is not a measure which will effect all that the promoters of it desire. A case of imperfect cremation cannot be dealt with under this Bill. The Bill relates in the first place to the registration of places of interment, exposure, or cremation, and the licensing of them.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—And use of them.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—And in the second place it refers to punishments for the exposure of corpses in places not so lincensed. You will observe, however, that it does not regulate the internal arrangements of a burying or burning ground; and irregularities could only be prevented under the section which provides that unless the place is licensed no burial shall take place. Now, on consideration of the legal enactments which already exist, I would ask whether there is any absolute necessity for this Bill. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure any nuisance—that is any state of things which a Magistrate may consider likely to occasion danger to human life, health, or safety—may be dealt with by the Magistrate under certain conditions laid down in the Code; and as the object of preventing the disposal of dead bodies in places other than those licensed and registered under the Act is to prevent those places so used from being dangerous to health, it is perfectly clear that to a certain extent what is contemplated by this Bill is already provided for by the general law. If any other nuisance is occasioned which is likely to produce danger to human life, health, or safety, and the Magistrate issues an order for the stoppage of such nuisance, the person affected must obey or claim the interference of the jury; and I confess that this provision in the general law I should like to see included in this Bill. I think that in the sacred matters treated of in this Bill the community should not be placed in a worse position than they are under the general law of the country with regard to other alleged nuisances. I think that the Magistrate has powers under the 518th section of the Criminal Procedure Code to make the necessary salutary orders regarding improper burial, burning, or exposure of a body. (Hear, hear, from the Hon. Mr. Narayen.) In the case of any person who wishes to claim interment in any particular locality, or math, or place of that description, no doubt there might be a difficulty in summoning a jury immediately, but at all events a jury might be empannelled in the same way as a Coroner's Jury.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Under the Code the Magistrate has summary powers.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—That is if he considers the cause shown to be sufficient. I observe that according to the 26th section of the Municipalities Bill, which is in charge of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, one of the objects which Municipalities will have to attend to is that of regulating places for the disposal of the dead and the removal of and providing of sites for the same. Therefore, considering this fact, and the existing state of the law, I repeat that I am extremely doubtful whether there is any necessity for this Bill. My own opinion inclines to the belief that there is no such necessity. As the matter is one which has caused a great deal of excitement among the native community, I do not think the Council or the public would gain by the passing of this Bill until it is shown that the existing legislation, or that which is contemplated regarding municipalities generally, will not be sufficient to provide all that is wanted. With regard to what the Hon. Mr. Rogers said about the opinion of the Hon. Mr. White, who was doubtful about a conviction being upheld by the High Court, I must say that I think the law is quite clear in favour of the course which the Magistrate was directed to pursue.

His Excellency the President—I think that the arguments of the Hon. the Advocate-General should induce us to go on with the Bill. He says that under the Code a Magistrate has already powers to do what this Bill contemplates. Thus any Magistrate entertaining extreme sanitary views may step in and prohibit as a nuisance the burial of any person, even though he might be considered the most holy man in all the surrounding district. What is to be done instead, if the Magistrate does so, nobody knows—in fact, the whole thing is to be left to chance! The whole populace of a district is to be thrown by a Magistrate into a violent state of excitement for which there is no remedy by law! This seems to me to be a direct argument pointing out the propriety of our legislating in a moderate and respectful way such as this Bill proposes. Let us define a proper course to be followed, and not leave such matters to the final decision of Magistrates, and by all means make the Bill as little offensive as possible.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Under the present law, if a Magistrate does not make an order which is reasonable and proper, he leaves himself open to an action for damages.

His Excellency the President—It would be very difficult to prosecute him under the circumstances.

The Hon'ble Mr. Narayen—Perhaps your Excellency would allow me to remind the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs of the observation he himself made when this Bill was before the Council the other day. From the official report of the proceedings which I have now before me it appears that "He thought that the contemplated Mofussil Municipalities Bill would render this Burial and Burning Ground Bill unnecessary." In an able speech which the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Grant Duff, made in the House of Commons, a short time ago, he said that India was always in a certain sense in a critical situation, for the rule of two hundred millions of men by a hundred thousand aliens was and must for ever continue a matter of extreme difficulty. By passing unnecessary and vexatious measures of this sort you alienate the affections of the people and create dissatisfaction.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I am aware that I said what the hon. member has quoted, but further consideration has induced me to come to the opinion that a matter so important as this is should be specially dealt with.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy expressed himself in favour of native communities being permitted to have a voice in cases where the Collector desired to take certain action.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas said that under the Bill the whole power was given to the Collector. He would prefer the power to be vested in the Municipalities affected.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs remarked that it was a peculiar fact that most of the petitions received against the Bill were from Parsees.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—You would have had more petitions, but you refused to receive vernacular petitions from the mofussil. These petitions were sent back to the senders, and their attention was drawn to rule 41 of the Council Rules, which sets forth that vernacular petitions must be accompanied by translations. If such petitions as these are returned the people have no remedy, because translators are not to be easily had in many parts of the mofussil.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Before the motion for the third reading is put, I would like to add a few words to what I have already said. A great deal has been said about the powers contained in the new Mofussil Municipalities Bill which is about to be enacted; but hon. members must have forgotten that that Bill is not to be of universal application, but will only apply to such places as Government may think require it. Besides, what particular matters they have opposed in this Bill, they would also oppose if they were to find a place in the Municipalities Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Certainly I would not adopt all the sections in this Bill if they were in the Mofussil Municipalities Bill, but I might support a provision in it giving authorities certain powers in the regulation of certain burying grounds.

After some further discussion the vote was taken upon the Hon. Mr. Rogers' motion for the third reading of the Bill, when the motion was carried by a majority of seven to five—Ayes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B., the Hon. J. Gibbs, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. Col. M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. J. K. Bythell, and Colonel Anderson—7. Noes—The Hon. the Advocate-General, the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., the Hon. Narayen Wasoodevjee, and the Hon. Gunpurao Taiya Sahib Putwurdhun—5.

The Council then proceeded to consider the Bill in detail.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Mr. G. Aberigh-Mackay has been appointed Assistant Professor at the Delhi College.

The Amateur Concert at Auckland House, Simla, was attended by Lord Northbrook and Miss Baring, Lady Temple and others sang on the occasion.

At the suggestion of Colonel Stevenson, the Commissioner of the Arracan Division, an exhibition of the products of the division will shortly be opened at Akyab.

The march of civilization has reached the Bhootia butter-dealers of Darjeeling, who have adopted the practice of inserting a large piece of rancid butter in the middle of each seer of fresh butter.—*Englishman.*

A Prophecy Falsified.—There was no cyclone in or about Calcutta yesterday, although one was predicted by "W." Instead of their being a cyclone, yesterday was one of the closest days of the year.—*Indian Mirror.*

Great Southern of India Railway.—The Government of India have accorded the sanction to certain revised estimates, amounting to Rs. 1,06,64,022, for the Southern Extension of the Great Southern of India Railway.

Death from Scorpion Sting.—A middle-aged woman named Chowryummah was stung by a scorpion at about seven o'clock last Saturday evening, and died within three hours afterwards. The accident occurred in the house of one Antonyummah in the New Market Road, where deceased was accustomed to sleep. At an inquest which was held at Blackpully the following morning, it was discovered that deceased had been ailing with cholera.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

The Burmese at Thongzai went through a ceremony of rope-pulling in order to see if there is to be the usual amount of rain. Four hundred men pulled on each side. If the rope does not break the destruction of the paddy crops is prophesied by the soothsayers, whilst if it breaks rain and a plentiful crop is expected. The rope at Thongzai broke, as might have been imagined, from the numbers engaged.

Talking in Court.—Mr. R. P. Campbell yesterday fined three natives Rs. 2 each, on being charged by Mr. Titness, the Court inspector, two with talking and one with clapping his hands in Court while the magistrate was on the bench.—*Madras Mail.*

Military Precaution.—We are informed that the European soldiers in the Fort have received orders not to walk through the streets of Black Town nor proceed beyond the General Hospital until further orders, in consequence of fears being entertained of the possible outbreak of sickness owing to the landing of parties from the Pandora. This precaution may be considered necessary by the military authorities, but we have reason to believe that there is no great amount of sickness in the town.—*Id.*

Cochin, 8th September.—A very melancholy accident took place here during the week. A toddy drawer of the Chogan community climbed up a cocoanut tree to draw toddy. His feet having accidentally slipped he fell into a canal below, which was unfortunately a very deep one. Nothing was seen or heard of him till a few hours afterwards, when his body was found floating in the water. A great crowd gathered on the spot, as the event took place on a Hindoo festival day.—*Athenæum and Daily News.*

Fatal Accident.—A cooly on the Kotergherry road one evening, about ten days ago, went to a shola after his work, to gather a few sticks for himself. It came on to rain, and he took shelter under a tree, but scarcely had he done so when a boulder from the neighbouring hill rolled down, and smashed the unfortunate fellow against the tree, killing him on the spot. A spectator states that the man looked as though he had been cut with an axe from the breast downward to his right side.—*Neilgherry Courier.*

Suit for Damages.—A khitmutgar of Mr. J. W. Llewelyn sued the latter in the Calcutta Small Cause Court for Rs. 500 as damages, for an assault committed upon him by the defendant at the Great Eastern Hotel on the 18th ultimo. Mr. Sackville Davis, barrister-at law, appeared for the plaintiff. The assault was of a serious nature, and was quite unprovoked. Defendant, however, alleged that he had frequently to complain of the drinking and bathing water "smelling of urine." A decree for Rs. 230 with costs was made for the plaintiff.

Murree, 6th Sept.—Mr. Forsyth is still at Srinuggur awaiting the arrival of the Envoy. I heard from Cashmere that snow is beginning to fall in the higher passes, so the party will have to look sharp in getting over them, or their road will be effectually stopped up. Game appears to be plentiful, judging from the numbers of birds I see being brought in, and the fishermen who have tried their skill in the Jhelum, the Haro, and other rivers, have had very good sport. A tiger is reported to have killed a man at Kasor, and a party of officers have gone out in search of the animal. I expect he will elude them, for both tigers and leopards are very difficult to mark down in these hills. None have been found this year, although several have been heard of.

Touting Lawyers.—We have just seen a circular—not signed by Ramchunder Bose, but bearing the autograph of a well-known pleader of the Small Cause Court—which has lately been distributed in Calcutta. It begins by giving the gratuitous information that the Doorga Poojah vacation of the Small Cause Court commences on Saturday, the 27th September next, and terminates on Saturday, the 1st November next. It then adds that the 18th day of September next is therefore the latest safe date for instituting proceedings to recover outstanding debts before the vacation. Finally, it intimates that the writer will be happy to undertake the recovery of claims which it may be necessary to advance without loss of time. Surely the Calcutta High Court must be nodding when it allows a pleader to assume the *rôle* of a strolling dullal.—*Pioneer.*

Death Caused by Being Stamped by a Horse.—At 12 o'clock noon on the 29th of last month, while the horses at Messrs. Waller and Co.'s stables were getting their gram, three or four of the animals began to shy, and one of the horses stamped a horse-keeper named Moonean on the right foot. He was at once conveyed to the Royapettah Hospital, and it was found that he had a compound fracture of the right great toe. The man was attended to, and he got on pretty well till the 6th instant, when symptoms of tetanus set in. The symptoms gradually increased, and the man died at noon on Wednesday last. Dr. Currie, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of the deceased, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from tetanus, the result of a compound fracture of the right foot caused by a stamp from a horse.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 12.

THE GHAZEEPORE MURDER.

Ghazeepore, 6th September.—I regret to record the cruel death of a most respectable and able pleader, by name Sheikh Mahomedjan. Two days before his death the deceased shoe-beat his servant for gross neglect of duties and the man was very much enraged and threatened his master, saying that he would soon make himself notorious from Calcutta to Delhi. At 3 A.M. on the 5th instant the servant, named Bahadoor, with the help of the khansama, who had in his custody 1,000 rupees, managed to take out a sharp sword from the almirah of his master, and with it he killed the pleader while he was asleep on a charpoy. From the scars and cuts it appeared that the deceased attempted to save himself, but the murderer got upon his chest. Some of the fingers of the murdered man were seen cut the next morning. Having thrown the sword under the charpoy and covered the corpse with a chuddur Bahadoor bolted and tried to escape by crossing the river early in the morning. He insisted upon the ticcadar ferrying him across the river without delay as he had killed Sheikh Mahomedjan. The *ticcadar* did not believe him. Soon after an uproar was heard and a constable arrested him at the *ghat* with his clothes stained with blood. The khansama all this time was sitting and weeping by the corpse to show he knew nothing of the deed, but the murderer confessed before the Magistrate and Judge, who went to see the deceased, that he had killed Sheikh Mahomedjan for the following reasons, first, because deceased shoe-beat him, and secondly, because the khansama paid him Rs. 40 for the deed. And actually Rs. 40 were found in the pocket of the culprit, which sum was found short when the Rs. 1,000, which had been in the custody of the khansama was counted. Both the khansama and the kitmudgar are young men, twenty-two or twenty-five years of age, and resemble in many points the notorious Shere Ali and Abdoolah. Mahomedans are generally very revengeful, and gentlemen should be careful in engaging them. Bahadoor is the third or fourth man of the Shere Ali line.—*Delhi Gazette.*

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.—"H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor thrives so well upon it that it must be very good."—*T. M. Kendall, Medical Attendant to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.* "This food resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—*Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods for Infants.* "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—*Dr. Hassall.* It combines the most valuable Flesh and Bone-forming Substances, and differs essentially from other farinaceous foods, which being quite unable to afford proper nourishment to a growing infant, frequently lead to a rickety and idiotic condition. Savory & Moore's preparation has also the advantage of being freed from the ground husk of the corn, which produces irritation of the bowels and intractable diarrhœa. No boiling or straining required. Sold in Tins by Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Procurable of all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen throughout the World

THE WRECKS AT GUARDAFUI.

The following is a private letter which has been received in Bombay:—

H. M.'s Dalhousie, Sunday, 31st August, 1873.

My Dear,—— Not knowing how long we may stay in Aden on arrival there, and having a few spare moments before starting, I take the opportunity to let you know how we are getting on. I sent you a few lines on Saturday, telling you on what mission we were bound, viz., to look after two steamers wrecked off Guardafui. We left Aden on the 23rd, and on the second day fell across the first steamer, the Kwangchow, at Bunder Mareeah, about seventy miles to the westward of Guardafui, her back broken in three places, abandoned by her crew, and entirely gutted by the Somallies. On communicating with the shore we found that the crew of the other wrecked steamer, the Singapore, had marched across country from Guardafui, and were in the hands of the natives, who seemed quite willing to give them up. The same evening we got two of them off (the rest having managed to save a cask of beer from the Kwangchow, and been rather too free with it in celebrating our arrival, and consequently not in a fit state to come off) and from them we learnt as follows. The Singapore, bound home from China, mistook a promontory, called Ras Haffoon, for Guardafui, and found herself on shore instead of in the Gulf of Aden, and, with the strong monsoon blowing went to pieces in about fifteen minutes. All hands, fifty-two in number, took to the boats, and as they could get only three lowered, owing to the davits by the others being jammed, you may guess they were packed rather closely. The result was, that one or two, I am not quite sure which, got capsized, and sixteen hands, including captain, officers, and the 1st and 2nd engineers were drowned. Numbers of the rest were washed up through the surf more dead than alive. The survivors, 36 in number, consisted of 28 crew and 8 Consular passengers, men who had been wrecked in the China seas, and were being sent home by the Consul at Shanghai. Amongst these was a Mr. McNeil, brother to a person of the same name, who relieved you in this ship. He has been a master in the Indian Navy up the Indus for years. You may have heard of him. He was 1st mate of a steamer, called the Dummond Castle, wrecked close to Shanghai lately.

Well to continue. The morning after the wreck, which took place about midnight, the survivors elected this Mr. McNeil to be their commander, and they started in quest of a village, or some place where they could find food and water. They had not proceeded far when a Somallie met them and showed the way to a habitation, where they were very kindly received. Mr. McNeil, from his long experience of Indian life, managed to ingratiate himself so well with the natives, that they consented to furnish the party with guides and even camels for the sick and wounded, to conduct them to Bunder Mareeah, a distance of nearly one hundred miles, which they accomplished in about eight days. This place is where the Sooltan of the district resides, and nearly all steamers from the direction of Galle pass close to it. The situation is out of the fury of the monsoon. The sufferers were treated very kindly and indeed by all the Somallies they came across, found in food and water, for none of them had saved any thing, not even full suits of clothes.

They had not been here more than a week when they saw a steamer steering close in shore; in fact, as they thought, to relieve them; but in this they were mistaken, for to their surprise she ran on shore on a fine sandy beach! She was the Kwangchow. This also occurred at night time; but in this case there was no false cape to lead the vessel astray. It seems to me a clear case of negligence, no rough weather, no rocks, nothing. Of course she was in no ways, or, if any, very slightly hurt. In the morning two of the Singapore's men swam alongside, and gave the captain such an account of the Somallies, as to frighten him out of his wits; so when they, the Somallies, clambered up the ship's side to see what was the matter, he thought that if he didn't want his throat cut it was high time for him to abandon the ship, and take to his boats, with the idea of making for Aden. This he did with all hands with the exception of the 2nd mate, one quarter master, and an A. B., who it is said told the captain and others; that they considered it a disgrace to a British seaman to leave his ship when there was the slighest chance of getting her off. And there is not the slightest doubt that, had all hands remained and endeavoured to get her off, which they could easily have done by means of dredges, nothing would have been heard of her having touched the ground. In the morning Mr. McNeil went on board to make inquiries, and the next day he took the Singapore's men, amongst whom were two engineers, the 3rd and 4th, as well as the chief engineer of the vessel he had been wrecked in previously and who had been a passenger, like himself, and started to try to get her off. They lightened her considerably, throwing cargo overboard, and, by the aid of the donkey engine on deck, pumped all the water out of her. On about the fifth day they had all ready to get up steam, which they succeeded in doing after some trouble (as everything had got choked with sand) but not until it was too late. A heavy swell set in from seawards, and the vessel commenced to bump heavily, and ended by breaking her back. This greatly disheartened all hands, as their hopes had been high. They once more returned on shore, their numbers increased by the three from the Kwangchow, to await the chance of attracting the notice of any passing steamer. They remained very comfortably amongst the Somallies, who distributed them, amongst three villages, on account of the scarcity of water, until our arrival. The Singapore's crew had then been thirty-nine and the Kwangchow's seven days on shore. They are now all safely on board, and hope to arrive in Aden to-morrow. Everything has been *looted* out of the Kwangchow; but, of course, that is no more than could be expected. Had the Somallies not taken the things out, they would have been lost as the ship went to pieces. Moreover, though the wreck had occurred on the coast of Cornwall, instead of at this uncivilized place, the people would have done the same I have no doubt. I really think, the natives considering they are semi-savages, have behaved in a most exemplary manner, and of course they have been or will be amply rewarded.

The next salvage trip will be back again to the Azalea in Perim Straits, when we shall learn the fate of the wreck, for ere this, assistance from England in the shape of divers, pumps, &c., has arrived.

We are first rate, but suffering greatly from the heat, 102·10 in the shade.

On the Monday before Goodwood, Mr. George Payne was in the midst of a crowd surrounding the gay places at Victoria Station waiting to take his ticket for Chichester. As his turn came to reach the place he heard a voice behind him say: "George, take a ticket for me, I have no change." Mr Payne could see no one he knew, and did not recognize the speaker's voice, but just as he drew near the box, again came the voice "Take a ticket for me, old fellow, I have no change." Thus adjured, Mr. Payne took two tickets, and immediately a hand was thrust forward over some one's head, and into that hand Mr. Payne gave one of the tickets, and directly he had done so, there was an audible titter which swelled into a laugh. The crowd separated, and there stood with his hat in his hand, bowing with mock humility, one of the most notorious of the camp-followers of the army of racing men—fellows who go about seeking what they can pick up and whose existence is a mystery. Immediately Mr. Payne saw he had been done,—"How dare you, you scoundrel, play such a trick on me? Give me the money instantly." "Mr. Payne," said the fellow, "I assure you I told you the truth; I have no change. It was impossible to help it. Everybody around was in fits of laughter, in which Mr. Payne very soon joined, and at the dinner table at Goodwood House that evening again was the laughter renewed as one of the cleverest and sharpest men of his day told to the royal and noble circle how he had been done.—*London Correspondent to the Pioneer.*

"Bricks."—Mr. Whymper, Sub-Inspector of Factories, is able to report that the application of the Factory Acts to the Kentish and other brickfields under his inspection has been successful. It had been objected that long hours must be worked in fine weather to make up for stoppages in wet weather; but these frantic efforts of 15 or 16 hours' work were not required to make up for bad weather alone, but for wanton idleness and for time wasted in drinking. Mr. Whymper says—"The quantity of beer consumed by 'brickies' is almost incredible. One master has allowed ten pints of beer a day to each 'setter.' Carts laden with beer regularly make the rounds of some fields. Many of the master brickmakers were, and still are, publicans. Some even have public houses in their own fields. I remember myself, on a brilliant day of last summer driving into a field where I expected that all would be busily at work. Nobody was at work at all; but at the door of the publichouse, in semi-drunken conversation with the portly gentleman, who was brick-master and publican in one, lounged three or four stalwart brickies. On my appearance they transferred their attention to myself and my horses. Clasping the neck of the latter, or leaning on the shafts, they assured me with a tearful pertinacity that we (I presume they included the horse) were all of the same flesh and blood,' an observation which, though relevant to nothing in particular, seemed to afford them the liveliest satisfaction. They also think it fine to put pockets to work every fine day, nor did their employers show any signs of objecting to their relaxation." Mr. Whymper is able, however, to add that from all quarters he hears now of the diminution of drunkenness under the operation of the Factory Act; one of his informants declares that it has been lessened by two-thirds. The men are said to be becoming less rough, less coarse in their amusements, and, in a word, more respectable. The classes for the protection of children are almost universally approved. A manager of important works states that he, while under nine years of age, and working from 5 A.M. to 9 P.M., lifted 45,000 bricks per week, each brick weighing about 10lb.; he frequently had to be carried home exhausted on the shoulders of his mates. Another narrator mentions the most having frequently fallen asleep over his supper, and been roused next morning with the food still in his hand; and the foreman of his field, a Roman Catholic, often fell asleep while saying his prayers at night, and was found next morning lying by the side of his bed. But now, the brick children, half-timers, are regular in their attendance at school, and very orderly pupils; young girls go to domestic service who would formerly have been in the brickfield; and even those males who sustain that production has decreased willingly for the most part, accept the restrictions on account of the regularity which they necessitate. Mr. Whymper adds that it should be borne in mind that legislation can only give people the opportunity of becoming good and healthy; how far they will avail themselves of it depends largely upon those with whom they associate, and upon those whose judgment they respect—an important consideration for magistrates, clergymen, inspectors, surgeons, and also for tradesman and cottager, each in his station.—*Times.*

THE MOPLAH RIOT AT PUTTAMBY.

Salem, 9th September.

I regret to hear that there was what might have been a rather serious fanatical outbreak near Puttamby in Malabar yesterday (Monday). I am not well up in Western coast politics, and do not therefore pretend to account for the outbreak, but the following will be found to be substantially correct. It would appear that for some reason at present unknown some Moplahs determined to murder a certain family of "Warriors," and accordingly turned out in considerable force. The police tried to interfere, but were either driven back or found themselves too weak to interfere with effect. Mr. Winterbotham, the Acting Head Assistant Magistrate, called out the troops from Mulli. apoorum, where there are two Companies of H. M.'s 43rd Regiment, and they seem to have made short work of the fanatics, as out of nine Moplahs that resisted eight were shot down, and only one captured, nor was the victory altogether bloodless on our side, for two Hindoos (police presumably) were wounded, one mortally; and two English soldiers were wounded slightly.

Great energy appears to have been displayed by all the Government officials. The Collector of Malabar, Mr. McGregor, would seem to have heard rumours of the outbreak on Monday evening, but as the Palghat Railway Telegraph Office is shut up after a certain time in the evening, he could not communicate with that station. Meanwhile the station Master of Beypore telegraphed to Mr. Bailey, the Assistant Traffic Manager of the Western Division of the Madras Railway, who although new to the country was fortunately able to realise the importance of giving immediate intelligence to the police authorities, and accordingly despatched a special engine with the telegram from Pothanore to Major Drever, the Inspector General of Police, who is at present in Coimbatore; at the same time courteously offering Major Drever any assistance in his power. Captain Porteous, who happened to be in Coimbatore on duty, was at once sent off by special train to Puttamby, the energetic Locomotive Foreman, Mr. Armstrong, who has been on the Western Coast for many years, volunteering to accompany him. Major Drever remained at Coimbatore to assemble whatever policemen could be spared, and started off at 7 45 A.M. this morning by mail train with 50 policemen to the scene of action. Mr. MacGregor, the Collector, can have been by no means idle all this time, for he appears to have called out the troops at Calicut, but he would have found himself unable to move from Beypore, had not the railway authorities, anticipating what might be required, kept an engine in steam.

Mr. Bailey having made arrangements for the special train from Coimbatore to Puttamby, and sitting up in the Telegraph Office until 12 o'clock thought he might get a few hours' sleep, but was called up again at 2 o'clock to arrange another special for the troops from Beypore to Puttamby; and so sharply was this done, that the troops, accompanied by the Collector, were landed at Puttamby before day light. Fortunately they were not required, as their comrades from Mulliaporum had made short work of the fanatics the evening before. They, therefore, will return at once to Calicut. It is believed that two at least of the family who were to have been murdered have escaped. Great credit is due to the Government and Railway officials for their prompt exertions in sending troops and police to put down these scoundrels. It is to be hoped that Mr. Winterbotham and the officer in command of the troops may not be tried for murder, for Lord Hobart, is known to be dangerously philanthropic! At all events as the Hon. Justice Holloway was in Malabar when Mr. Conolly was murdered, and knows the character of the people, it is probable that unless great pressure is put on him, he won't do more than transport these officers for life! In conclusion I should like to know why it is that Malabar, and for that matter all Southern India, which is bristling with fire-arms, should not be disarmed. Government might make a handsome income by charging Rs. 5 as a licence fee for each gun, and they would then be in a position to know exactly what arms there were in the country. It should be borne in mind that these Moplahs of Malabar are a most dangerous class of men. It is on record that a European Regiment was once routed by them, and an actor in the scene has related how a company of sepoys who went out to arrest five of these men ineffectually discharged the contents of their muskets at them; the Moplahs making good charge, three being bayoneted and two shot by the officers of the company who had guns or rifles with them. Mr. E. C. G. Thomas was not so far wrong when he pressed the Government to keep troops at Calicut, although at the time he got most undeservedly snubbed for his suggestion. I am happy to be able to state that it is supposed there is no immediate danger of any further disturbance.—*Madras Mail.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Not Fixed.

1349 Hydrabad, Holmwood—The Captain.
797 Magdala, Black—W. Nicol & Co.
1397 Parkfield, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
165 Rialto, Babot—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Smith—The Captain.
1426 Shahpore, Lihon—W. Nicol & Co.
425 Tamar, Mitchell—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
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By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into their composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

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Fever and Ague,
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As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humours, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula: but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functional operations.

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